

Senate Dirksen room 226, on Senate Joint Resolution 49, a proposed constitutional amendment, to require a two-thirds vote on tax increases, and Senate Joint Resolution 8, a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit retroactive taxation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE ARAB-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY CENTER IN HOUSTON, TX

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to express my sincere congratulations to those individuals who are responsible for the creation of the Arab-American Cultural Center in Houston, TX. The center will be hosting its first annual gala "Unity of Friendship" in Houston on May 4, 1996, and it is worthy of recognition.

Mr. President, I commend those members for their efforts in building this center, which in effect advances and demonstrates the continuing positive contributions of Arab-Americans. This center will primarily serve the cultural, educational, and social needs of the Arab-American community. The center proclaims their vision as "a place where Arab-American culture, art, and language can be preserved and carried on for generations to come. A place where Arab-Americans can gather to celebrate holidays and festive occasions among relatives and friends. A place where children can play, study, and learn about their ancestors' impressive history and heritage."

Many in the Arab-American community have given generously of their time and money for the construction of this center. They are to be commended for their very worthwhile efforts and foresight, and I am pleased to recognize these efforts in the U.S. Senate.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HOCKEY TEAM

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the University of Michigan hockey team, because Saturday, March 30, 1996, the Wolverines captured the NCAA hockey championship, defeating Colorado College by a score of 3 to 2 in overtime. The game was held at Riverfront Coliseum in Cincinnati in front of a sell out crowd of 13,330, mostly Michigan fans who traveled south to support their team.

Coach Red Berenson has described his formula for success as "hard work . . . patience and perseverance," and that was what the members of the U. of M. hockey team embraced this 1995-96 season as they triumphed in their final victory with a tie-breaking goal by junior Brendan Morrison, 2 minutes and 35 seconds into overtime. This victory for the Wolverine hockey team ended the doubts that this team could return home as NCAA champions. Colo-

rado College coach Don Lucia said, "Look at the teams Michigan has beaten the last three weeks: Lake Superior, Minnesota, Boston University and now us. Those are the best teams in the country. That's why they're national champions."

This journey by the U. of M. hockey team was a remarkable achievement for the players, and for Coach Red Berenson as well. The victory over Colorado marked the 300th victory of his career. A former U. of M. player himself 1960-62, this commemorated a special homecoming for Coach Berenson.

This is the eighth national championship in the Wolverines' hockey history, more than any other collegiate program. Thirty-two years after their last title, the Wolverines proved to be the best in the west by returning the trophy to Ann Arbor. A sign on the desk of Red Berenson, reads, "Our Day Will Come," and it certainly has.

I know that my Senate colleagues join me in congratulating the University of Michigan hockey team on winning the NCAA hockey championship. Here is the list of our valiant victors.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HOCKEY TEAM AND COACHING STAFF

Players: Mark Sakala, Bubba Berenzweig, Chris Frescoln, Peter Bourke, Harold Schock, Justin Clark, Matt Herr, Brendan Morrison, Kevin Hilton, Greg Crozier, Mike Legg, Bill Muckalt.

Sean Ritchlin, John Madden, Jason Botterill, John Arnold, Dale Rominski, Steven Halko, Bobby Hayes, Chris Fox, Blake Sloan, Warren Luhnig, Gregg Malicke, Greg Daddario, and Marty Turco.

STAFF

Red Berenson, Head Coach, Mel Pearson, Assistant Coach, Billy Powers, Assistant Coach, Rick Bancroft, Trainer, Ian Hume, Equipment Manager, and Brian Fishman, Sports Information Director.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through March 29, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget. House Concurrent Resolution 67, show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$16.0 billion in budget authority and by \$16.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$81 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$5.5 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996-2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit

amount is \$262.6 billion, \$17.0 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.6 billion.

Since my last report, dated March 25, 1996, Congress has cleared and the President has signed the Contract With America Advancement Act. Public Law 104-121, the Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act, Public Law 104-127, and the 12th continuing resolution for 1996, Public Law 104-122. The continuing resolution also included the Federal payment to the District of Columbia and emergency funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina for economic revitalization. These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 15, 1996.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through March 29, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report dated March 25, 1996, Congress has cleared, and the President has signed the Contract with America Advancement Act (P.L. 104-121), the Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 104-127) and the twelfth continuing resolution for 1996 (P.L. 104-122). The continuing resolution also included the Federal payment to the District of Columbia and emergency funding for Bosnia and Herzegovina for economic revitalization. These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director*.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 29, 1996

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 67	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,285.5	1,301.5	16.0
Outlays	1,288.1	1,305.0	16.9
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.4	-0.1
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,697.0	5.5
Deficit	245.6	262.6	17.0
Debt subject to limit	5,210.7	5,054.8	-155.9
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0.0
1996-2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0.0
Social Security revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0.0
1996-2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0.0

Note.—Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPLEMENTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 29, 1996

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanent and other spending legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation		242,052	
Offsetting receipts	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
ENACTED IN FIRST SESSION			
Appropriation Bills:			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-100	-885	
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	-3,149	
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37)	62,602	45,620	
Defense (P.L. 104-61)	243,301	163,223	
Energy and Water (P.L. 104-46)	19,336	11,502	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-53)	2,125	1,977	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	
Transportation (P.L. 104-50)	12,682	11,899	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104-52)	23,026	20,530	
Offsetting receipts	-7,946	-7,946	
Authorization Bills:			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42)	1	1	
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43)		(1)	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (P.L. 104-48)	1	(1)	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	-20	-20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104-88)			(1)
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	-100
ENACTED IN SECOND SESSION			
Appropriation Bills:			
Seventh Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-92) ²	13,165	11,037	
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) ²	792	-825	
District of Columbia (P.L. 104-122)	712	712	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104-107)	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts	-44	-44	
Authorization Bills:			
Gloucester Marine Fisheries Act (P.L. 104-91) ³	30,502	19,151	
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104-96)	3	3	
Saddleback Mountain Arizona Settlement Act (P.L. 104-102)		-7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104) ⁴			
Farm Credit System Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 104-105)	-1	-1	
National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106)	369	367	
Extension of Certain Expiring Authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 104-110)	-5	-5	
To award Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham (P.L. 104-111)	(1)	(1)	
An Act Providing for Tax Benefits for Armed Forces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia (P.L. 104-117)			-38
Contract with America Advancement Act (P.L. 104-121)	-120	-6	
Agricultural Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 94-127)	-325	-744	
Total enacted second session	57,151	35,575	-38

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPLEMENTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 29, 1996—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Twelfth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-122) ⁵	116,863	54,882	
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	131,056	127,749	
Total current level ⁶	1,301,514	1,305,010	1,042,419
Total budget resolution	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution			81
Over budget resolution	16,014	16,910	

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² P.L. 104-92 and P.L. 104-99 provides funding for specific appropriated accounts until September 30, 1996.

³ This bill, also referred to as the sixth continuing resolution for 1996, provides funding until September 30, 1996 for specific appropriated accounts.

⁴ The effects of this Act on budget authority, outlays and revenues begin in fiscal year 1997.

⁵ This is an annualized estimate of discretionary funding that expires April 24, 1996, for the following appropriation bills: Commerce-Justice, Interior, Labor-HHS-Education and Veterans-HUD.

⁶ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,615 million in budget authority and \$1,667 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

Notes.—Detail may not add due to rounding. •

CHINA'S FOUR SLAPS

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am concerned that we are waffling on the China issue when we should be very clear.

Clarity in this case will lead to a diminished likelihood of military action and a diminished likelihood of a spurt to the arms race in Asia.

The Charles Krauthammer column which appeared in the Washington Post recently, and which I ask to be printed in the RECORD after my remarks, is unfortunately accurate. It eloquently outlines what has been taking place. He also mentions the matter of "quiet diplomacy." Whenever I talk to people in the State Department they assure me that "quiet diplomacy" is being used.

My experience over the years is that "quiet diplomacy" frequently means no diplomacy or it means "anemic diplomacy."

The column follows.

[From the Washington Post]

CHINA'S FOUR SLAPS—AND THE UNITED STATES' CRAVEN RESPONSE

(By Charles Krauthammer)

The semi-communist rulers of China like to assign numbers of things. They particularly like the number 4. There was the Gang of Four. There were the Four Modernizations (agriculture, industry, technology and national defense). and now, I dare say, we have the Four Slaps: four dramatic demonstrations of Chinese contempt for expressed American interests and for the Clinton administration's ability to do anything to defend them.

(1) Proliferation. The Clinton administration makes clear to China that it strongly objects to the export of nuclear and other mass destruction military technology. What does China do? Last month, reports the CIA, China secretly sent 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan for nuclear bomb-making and sent ready-made poison gas factories to Iran.

(2) Human rights. Clinton comes into office chiding Bush for "coddling dictators." In March 1994, Secretary of State Warren Christopher goes to China wagging his finger about human rights. The Chinese respond by placing more than a dozen dissidents under house arrest while Christopher is there, then declare that human rights in China are none of his business. Christopher slinks away.

(3) Trade. The administration signs agreements with China under which it pledges to halt its massive pirating of American software and other intellectual property. China doesn't just break the agreements, it flouts them. Two years later the piracy thrives.

(4) And now Taiwan. For a quarter-century, the United States has insisted that the unification of Taiwan with China must occur only peacefully. Yet for the last two weeks, China has been conducting the most threatening military demonstration against Taiwan in 40 years: firing M-9 surface-to-surface missiles within miles of the island, holding huge live-fire war games with practice invasions, closing shipping in the Taiwan Strait.

Slap four is the logical outcome of the first three, each of which was met with a supine American response, some sputtering expression of concern backed by nothing. On nuclear proliferation, for example, Clinton suspended granting new loan guarantees for U.S. businesses in China—itsself a risible sanction—for all of one month!

"Our policy is one of engagement, not containment," says Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. This is neither. This is encouragement.

Two issues are at stake here. The first is the fate of Taiwan and its democracy. Taiwan is important not just because it is our eighth-largest trading partner. With its presidential elections tomorrow, Taiwan becomes the first Chinese state in history to become a full-fledged democracy. It thus constitutes the definitive rebuff to the claim of Asian dictators from Beijing to Singapore that democracy is alien to Confucian societies. Hence Beijing's furious bullying response.

The second issue has nothing to do with Taiwan. It is freedom of the seas. As the world's major naval power, we are, like 19th century Britain, its guarantor—and not from altruism, living on an island continent, America is a maritime trading nation with allies and interests and commerce across the seas. If the United States has any vital interests at all—forget for the moment Taiwan or even democracy—it is freedom of navigation.

Chinese Premier Li Peng warns Washington not to make a show of force—i.e., send our Navy—through the Taiwan Strait. Secretary of Defense William Perry responds with a boast that while the Chinese "are a great military power, the premier—the strongest—military power in the Western Pacific is the United States."

Fine words. But Perry has been keeping his Navy away from the strait. This is to talk loudly and carry a twig. If we have, in Perry's words, "the best damned Navy in the world," why are its movements being dictated by Li Peng? The Taiwan Strait is not a Chinese lake. It is indisputably international water and a vital shipping lane. Send the fleet through it.

And tell China that its continued flouting of the rules of civil international conduct—everything from commercial piracy to nuclear proliferation, culminating with its intimidation of Taiwan—means the cancellation of most-favored-nation trading status with the United States.

Yes, revoking MFN would hurt the United States somewhat. But U.S.-China trade amounts to a mere two-thirds of one percent of U.S. GDP. It amounts to fully 9 percent of